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Lab1

**Problem set 1**

1. Data.frame, I used classs(precip).
2. A vector. I used is(precip,”vector”) to find out what it was
3. It already is a matrix.
4. Precip[14] gives Atlanta.
5. You can’t, they have different dimensions.
6. Yes, I used the is(precip, “numeric”) function
7. mtcars[2,7], mtcars["Mazda RX4 Wag",7], mtcars[2,"qsec"], mtcars["Mazda RX4 Wag","qsec"]
8. precip[“Juneau”] <-23, precip[“Phoenix”] <-46, precip[“Sacramento”]<-12
9. There are no trees in the trees dataset with more girth than volume. any(trees["Girth"] > trees["Volume"]) returns false.
10. valueA <-sum(trees[,"Height"]), valueB <- sum(mtcars["Valiant",]) ,valueC <- sum(precip[1:8]) (valueC/valueB)+valueA = 2356.655

**Problem Set 2**

**Section 1**

1. Repalce means that the computer can select between true and false in infinite amount of times rather than just ounce.
2. Multiply the matrix by 1, MyMatrix <- MyMatrix\*1 changes everything to binary.
3. all(MyMatrix[1,])

**Section 2**

1. The number 7 appears 16 times. length(which(MyMatrix == 7))
2. You use the apply function, apply(MyMatrix,2,sum), which gives[1] 51 37 45 58 47 54 51 46 53 42 59 42.
3. MyMatrix[which(MyMatrix == 10)]<-12
4. length(which(MyMatrix <8 & MyMatrix >3)) gives the value of 33
5. ?
6. ?

**Problem Set 3**

1. ?
2. ?
3. ?
4. ?
5. ?

**Problem Set 4**

1. median(precip), mean(precip), and sd(precip)
2. barplot() because it diplays the unique value for each data set rather than lumping together.
3. ?
4. ?